

## THE POLYNESIAN.

HONOLULU, SATURDAY, DEC. 23.

Upon taking charge of the Government Organ (it is merely a pro-temporary arrangement) we feel that a short voluntary or overture by way of introduction, may be expected of us, as such performances usually precede service in countries where churches, and not only churches, are more organized than they are here. In our new position, then, we have no wish to be over noisy or warlike, and if ever we should meet any brother of our craft in the field of argument, he must, and we say it good-humoredly, show himself worthy of our encounter. A person well skilled in the use of the gentlemanly foil, may spend many an agreeable hour, when the mood is on him, in opposition to one who is also expert in the use of the same weapon; although we fancy we see him, with very perceptible stiffness, decline any trial with a fellow who comes bullying up with a twirl of his low life club, solely confident in animal spirit and long wind.

The Government Organ! well, for our part we dearly like the mild persuasive treble stops, which breathe the very soul of harmony and opposition to every thing that is base, but at the same time we shall be obliged to cease our treble when an opponent is really about to double to our prejudice.

Original matter we shall prefer, as a general thing to extracts—when we can procure it. But this is not a writing community, and manuscript, they say, fetches its price. So if we have no way left to us to compete with our contemporaries but by borrowing from other publications, we shall be there; and our cry will not be 'year to the knife,' but 'year to the scissors.'

As bound by duty, yet more by inclination, we shall from time to time offer such explanations as we think in season, with regard to the policy and doings of Government; if happy we may be able to wipe away a little misapprehension and prejudice, for misapprehension there will be, and prejudice too, while grass grows and water runs. At the same time we disclaim for ourselves, in assuming this new office, any relinquishment of our independence of mind or liberty of expression. Would that it left our body as free! As though it were not task enough for one man either to write or else to read what newspapers in Honolulu are made of, we are obliged to write and then to read what we have written. To mention nothing of other proofs besides our own, some of which we fear will turn out to be proofs of any thing but love.

So, kind patrons, let us be on good terms; write often, and in your favors remember that golden rule of punctuation, that one sentence must be finished off with a period before another begins; in other words, only write to the point. But above all things, let us, for obvious reasons, know who our contributors really are.

With these very few remarks, then, we beg our readers to consider us fully in command, without having entangled ourselves by promises never to be kept.

In our present number, we publish all the documents relating to the audience had of the King, on the 18th instant, by the Consul General of Great Britain, the Commissioner of the United States, and the Consul of France, when they presented a joint letter of protest and remonstrance against Mr. Judd, the Minister of Finance, and to which each added a separate address. Of the particular act which ostensibly gave cause to this proceeding of theirs, we have, at present, nothing to say.

Every one who peruses the documents will be satisfied that the King received the protest in perfect good faith. Grateful for favors received at the hands of their respective governments, with all politeness he ordered his Minister of Foreign Relations to make the gentlemen courteous replies, and to offer explanations. Had these latter been careful to restrict their protest to that part of Mr. Judd's conduct which they allege to have affected them personally, the course pursued by the King would hardly have been so worthy of note.

The way in which foreign interference in the particular and private affairs of an independent government is regarded elsewhere, at this day, will appear from the letter of the Duke of Sotomayor to Mr. E. L. Bulwer, copied, with its accompaniments, in another column. The reader must neither forget how utterly weak Spain (so long distracted) is when compared with Great Britain, nor the position those two countries now hold to each other. Spain, as a kingdom, sooner or later owes her existence to England, and is grateful, yet see the language she uses, and the steps she takes when Lord Palmerston offers, through Mr. Bulwer, his very mild and gentlemanly advice, in connection with the internal affairs of that country.

But suppose, as Mr. Dillon gives the King to understand, in his separate address, such interference, in extreme cases, is coming into fashion, and allowing that Mr. Judd has clearly taken a very false step in the matter of the manuscripts, were his other acts so dangerous to themselves, and in their consequences so subversive of all order, as to warrant, on the part of the Consul of France, a departure from the established law of nations? Did he even see before him an extreme case? The light in which he regarded the step he took is shown in M. Dillon's own words:—

It is, no doubt, an extremely delicate thing, to interfere as we are doing at this moment, in the internal affairs of an independent kingdom, but, although precedents of the kind are rare and ought to be rare, there are several such to be found in contemporary history. The affairs of Switzerland, those of Belgium, those of Spain herself, have given rise, within the last few years, to foreign intervention, the adjacent states having been equally interested in putting a stop to the anarchy that consumed them.

So it is useless to say anything on that head, to prove what is already granted. But we ask, Was the necessity for instant action so urgent? Was the gentleman, and were those claiming his protection in a predicament of danger? Was the strength of forbearance so nearly exhausted, and had every constitutional and legal channel for obtaining redress proved useless? Was the crisis so eminent, that he felt a duty to have devolved upon him superior and paramount to those laws which nations bow to? The acts of the person protested against were at the time, and had been for more than two weeks (and the gentleman knew it), the subject of an investigation,

comprising almost if not all of the acts he could have in view, declared or not declared, so far as Mr. Judd was concerned, save this last one relative to the manuscripts. As to the other Ministers' wrong-doing, we have nothing but M. Dillon's assertion. Every man will judge for himself, whether the necessity of bringing one more item to bear upon a minister against whom some one hundred and fifty charges, at least, had already been preferred, and were in the course of examination, was so entirely irresistible as to warrant a breach of diplomatic rule, and a secession from the law of nations. Whether, in fact, in spite of the quiet investigation that was going on, and which argued the contrary, things were in such a state of anarchy, that to wait a little was impossible.

We cannot help feeling that this government is very young, and its diplomatists mere tyros in their art, and such being their position, nothing could be more serviceable to them than correct example on the part of those who represent old established countries, and as a point of policy, if these latter wish those whose interests they are sent here to guard to have the advantage of a plain rule in the law and one which shall never be departed from, they cannot do better than lead on to this happy state of things (if it has not been arrived at already) by a strict adherence to those laws by which they are themselves to be guided. The last sentence in Consul General Miller's separate address expresses an honest wish, and one in which all can reciprocate, and M. Dillon may well take a hint, for can he better prove his zeal for justice and common sense, and for laws which shall not defeat justice by technicalities, or prejudice the poor to favor the rich, than by clearly demonstrating in his own acts that, as he reads the laws of nations, they were never intended to be applied with advantage to the strong and neglected towards the weak.

If the declaration of our King's independence by America, England and France amount to anything, respect his prerogative as an independent sovereign; and if it amount to nothing why do those great countries send their formally accredited agents to reside near his court? And if this young Hawaii, this juvenile kingdom, really be as a great many kindnesses would indicate rather a pet of those powers, they cannot better declare the fact at this hour, than by encouraging their young favorite to maintain a manly position and continuing to take upon itself the responsibility of its acts to claim on every occasion independence and respect. The Consul General's separate address contains principles and sentiments of the description needed, and which taken in connection with his mode of delivering them, have produced upon the King and his chiefs an effect of the most happy kind.—Mr. Ten Eyck's address was also full of courtesy. Both in fact were as proper as any thing could be.

At least we believe so; for to tell the truth there still lurks a kind of doubt upon our mind. The Consul General was bred to arms and the U. S. Commissioner was educated for the bar under a republican government. Is it possible then that they can be more skilled in the subtilties of diplomacy and know better what is due to kings in their reception rooms than one who it is said served for years about a court celebrated throughout the world for its address, its tact and its politeness. \*Or does the Consul of France perhaps wish to disown his former connection with M. Guizot in the service of Louis Philippe by assuming a behavior the very reverse of what that illustrious statesman and his master would have admired in him. If so he will do well to remember that though the form of his government may have altered, the honor of France and her perception are still unimpaired. Had it not been for the most unexpected use Mr. Dillon made of the audience granted by the King, the protest and remonstrance would not have elicited many remarks of ours. But finding himself in the presence, that gentleman pursued a course which amounted to what the lawyers would call a 'surprise,' and a surprise it certainly was, particularly in view of the quarter it came from. Forgetting what was due to the King, to his own government, to the parties singled out, to those who were joined with him, and even to the M. Dillon of a former day, he discarded all rules and precedents and brought an accusation against the King's entire cabinet: he having been admitted within the palace, remember, for the specific and previously understood purpose of protesting against the conduct of Mr. Judd.—And having been previously informed that His Majesty was indisposed and had risen purposely to receive him and his colleagues in the protest, he kept the invalid standing while he made allegations, we should think any thing but cheering under the circumstances, to the strength of France as opposed to the imbecility of Hawaii; threatened the certain enforcement by cannonade and bomb-shell of every thing he, as Consul of France, might demand in her name, and divulged curious doctrines, more original than pleasing.

But of these sayings and doings we shall one day hear more. So enough Yet in common fairness to the gentlemen whom he accompanied, we must add that they appeared as unprepared for these proceedings as the King himself, and we know that at least one of them has since expressed himself on the subject in very strong terms of disapprobation—and no wonder.

How to PRY INTO SECRETS.—There are two ways of finding out secrets which you wish to discover; one by professing yourself wholly ignorant, and curious about the subject; the other by appearing wholly informed. In the former case, vanity will induce a disclosure; in the latter, the conversation that ensues will develop what is hidden. These different methods belong to different occasions and different persons. The latter is more delicate and more certain, but demands more tact.

MORALITY.—The truths of morality, like all other truths, are discovered only by trials and experiments. The principles of moral conduct would be totally insignificant if they did not lead to some ends; and if a certain manner of exercising our faculties, a certain manner of acting, had not been found, by repeated experiments, to have made us happy, and a different manner to have made us unhappy, we should never have had any principles of morals.

A serious difference between the Ambassador of Great Britain and the Spanish Minister has occurred; and it is even stated that despatches have been sent to request Mr. Bulwer's recall. The letter of Lord Palmerston, and the subsequent letter of Mr. Bulwer to the Spanish Minister Sotomayor, in the following correspondence, caused the rupture:—

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 16, 1848.  
To the Right Hon. Henry Lytton Bulwer:  
Sir,—I have to recommend you to advise the Spanish Government to adopt a legal and constitutional system. The recent downfall of the King of the French and his family, and the expulsion of his Ministers, ought to indicate to the Spanish Court and Government the danger to which they expose themselves in endeavoring to govern a country in a manner opposed to the sentiments and opinions of the nation; and the catastrophe which has just occurred in France is sufficient to show that even a numerous and well-disciplined army offers only an inefficient defence to the Crown, when the system followed by the Crown is not in harmony with the general opinion of the country.

The Queen of Spain would act wisely in the present critical state of affairs, if she were to strengthen her Executive Government by widening the bases on which the Administration reposes, and in calling to her councils some of the men in whom the Liberal party places confidence. I have the honor to be, &c.,

Palmerston.  
English Embassy, Madrid, April 7, 1848.

To His Excellency the Duke de Sotomayor:  
Sir,—I enclose to your Excellency the copy of some remarks which Lord Palmerston has lately addressed to me; and I cannot but express to you all the desire which I feel that the Government of her Catholic Majesty should deem it fit to return without delay to the ordinary forms of the Government established in Spain, by convoking the Cortes, and by giving them explanations calculated to efface the impressions occasioned, both in the kingdom and abroad, by the arrest and apparent intention to banish several citizens (amongst whom are to be found some of the most distinguished members of the Cortes), who up to the present moment have never been tried nor accused of any offence.

Your Excellency will, I am sure, permit me to remind you, that what especially distinguished the cause of Queen Isabella from that of her royal competitor, was the promise of constitutional liberty inscribed on the banner of her Catholic Majesty. It is certain that that circumstance powerfully contributed to obtain the sympathy and support of Great Britain in favor of her Majesty; and consequently your Excellency cannot be surprised to find me expressing here, supposing even that the general situation of Europe, and the universal tendency of public opinion, did not prove most clearly that at present the firmest guarantees of a throne are to be found in the national liberty, and in the enlightened justice which are dispensed under its authority.

I avail myself of this occasion to renew to your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.  
H. L. Bulwer.

FOREIGN OFFICE, April 10, 1848.

The Duke de Sotomayor to Mr. Bulwer:  
Sir,—I received after two days' delay, a note from your Excellency, dated the 7th instant, and enclosing a copy of a despatch of Lord Palmerston, dated the 16th ultimo, relative to the internal affairs of this country. That note was already known to the Government of her Majesty, because it had appeared in substance and by anticipation in an opposition journal published at Madrid under the title of the *Clarion Publico*; which, judging from this fact, has the advantage of being made acquainted with the diplomatic despatches which your Excellency addresses to the Spanish Government before they reach their destination. Setting aside the ulterior commentaries and the inductions which such a grave and significant circumstance might present to me, I shall content myself with telling you what my duty prescribes to me on the subject of the communications which you transmit to me.

At the date of the 16th of March last, when Lord Palmerston sent you his despatch, the Spanish Cortes were sitting; the press was completely free; and the Government of her Majesty had adopted a line of conduct full of kindness and conciliation, which its enemies and its adversaries themselves were compelled to admit. What motive can, therefore, have induced the Minister of Foreign Affairs of her Britannic Majesty to make himself the interpreter of the feelings and the opinions of this country, and that in an unfitting manner, when speaking of the Government of an independent nation, to commend to its adoption legal and constitutional measures, as if such was not the conduct followed in Spain; to allow himself to advise it to modify the bases of the Administration, and to admit into the councils of the Crown men belonging to such or such a political opinion?

Certainly the Minister of her Britannic Majesty is not in such a work, the best possible judge of the character and habits of Spain, whose order and institutions arise, since foreigners take part in the management of public affairs, and have to support no particular party. The present Cabinet, which has merited and which still merits the entire confidence of the Queen and the Cortes, and which since its accession to power has governed conformably to the constitution and to the laws—this Cabinet, I say, cannot see without extreme surprise the extraordinary pretension of Lord Palmerston, which leads him to interfere in this manner with the internal affairs of Spain, and to support himself on inexact and equivocal data, the qualification and appreciation of which cannot in any case come within his province.

The Government would have much to say to completely justify its past and present conduct; but it does not consider itself called on to do so unless at the wish of its Sovereign and the Cortes, and in no way at the instigation of foreign influence, which by that alone it would commit an offence against the dignity of the Government and the independence of the nation. All the legal parties in Spain unanimously reject such humiliating pretensions; and the Spanish Government, in now doing it, is undoubtedly the legitimate representative of the general opinion of the country. What would Lord Palmerston, what would your Excellency yourself say, if the Spanish Government were to interfere with the rich Cabinet, and recommend a modification in the regime of the state; or if it were to advise it to adopt more efficacious or more liberal measures to alleviate the frightful condition of Ireland? What would he say if the representative of her Catholic Majesty in London were to qualify, so harshly as your Excellency has done, the exceptional measures of repression which the English Government prepares against the aggression which threatens it in the midst of its own affairs? What would he say if the Government were to demand, in the name of humanity, more consideration and more justice on behalf of the unfortunate people of Asia? What, in fine, would he say if we were to remind him that the late events on the Continent gave a salutary lesson to all Governments, without excepting Great Britain; and that, consequently, the administration should be given up to the illustrious Peel—to the skillful opinion of his country, has known how to merit the sympathies and the esteem of all the Governments of Europe? He would say—what the Spanish Government has a right now to say—that he does not recognize the right of any power to offer observations which he rejects as offensive to the dignity of a free and independent nation.

Animated by sentiments suitable to Spanish dignity, and to every Government which respects its own rights, the Government of her Catholic Majesty cannot avoid protesting in the most energetic manner against the contents of the despatches of Lord Palmerston and of your Excellency; and, considering that it cannot retain them without being wanting in dignity, it returns them enclosed; and at the same time declares, that if your Excellency should, at any other time, in your official communications on points of international rights, go beyond the bounds of your mission, and interfere in the particular and private affairs of the Spanish Government, I shall consider myself under the painful necessity of returning your despatches without further remark.

(Signed) Duke of Sotomayor.

COQUETRY OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.—The following account, which is given in Sir James Melvil's *Memoirs of his Embassy from Mary, Queen of Scots, to Queen Elizabeth*, conveys an amusing description of female vanity and court artifice, and illustrates how far a rivalry of personal charms and accomplishments entered into the spirit with which Elizabeth persecuted the Scottish princess:—"The queen, my mistress, had instructed me to leave matters of gravity sometimes, and cast in merry purposes, lest otherwise I should be wearied, she being well informed of that queen's natural temper. Therefore, in declaring my observations of the customs of Dutchland, Poland, and Italy, the buskins of the women were not forgot, and what country weed I thought best becoming gentlewomen. The queen said she had clothes of every sort, which every day thereafter, so long as I was there, she changed. One day, she had the English weed, another the French, another the Italian, and so forth. She asked me which of them became her best? I answered, in my judgment the Italian dress; which answer I found pleased her well, for she delighted to show her golden-coloured hair, wearing a caul and bonnet, as they do in Italy. Her hair was more reddish than yellow, curled in appearance naturally. She desired to know of me what colour of hair was reputed best, and whether my queen's hair or hers was best, and which of them two was fairest. I answered the fairness of them both was not their worst faults. But she was earnest with me to declare which of them I judged fairest. I said she was the fairest queen in England, and mine the fairest queen in Scotland. Yet she appeared earnest. I answered, they were both the fairest in their countries; that her majesty was whiter, but my queen was very lovely. She inquired which of them was of highest stature? I said, my queen. Then, said she, she is too high; for I myself am neither too high nor too low. Then she asked what kind of exercise she used? I answered, that when I received my despatch, the queen was lately come from the highland hunting; that when her more serious affairs permitted, she sometimes kept up reading of histories; that she took her recreation herself in playing upon the lute and virginals. She asked if she played well? I said reasonably for a queen. That same day, after dinner, my lord Hunsdean drew me up to a quiet gallery, that I might have some music, but he said he durst not avow it, where I might hear the queen play upon the virginals. After I had hearkened awhile, I took by the tapestry that hung before the door of the chamber, and seeing her back was towards the door, I entered within the chamber, and stood a pretty space, hearing her play excellently well; but she left off immediately, as she turned her about and saw me. She appeared to be surprised to see me, and came forward, seeming to strike me with her hand, alleging she used not to play before men, but when she was solitary, to shun melancholy. She asked how I came there? I answered, as I was walking with my lord of Hunsdean, as we passed by the chamber door, I heard such melody as ravished me, whereby I was drawn in ere I knew how, excusing my fault of boldness as being brought up in the court of France, where such freedom was allowed: declaring myself willing to endure what kind of punishment her majesty should be pleased to inflict upon me for so great an offence. Then she sat down upon a cushion, and I upon my knees by her; but with her own hand she gave me a cushion to lay under my knee, which at first I refused, but she compelled me to take it. She then called for my lady Stafford out of the next chamber; for the queen was alone. She inquired whether my queen or her played the best? In that I found myself obliged to give her the praise. She said my French was good, and asked if I could speak Italian, which she spoke reasonably well? I told her majesty I had no time to learn the language perfectly, not having been above two months in Italy. Then she spoke to me in Dutch, which was not good; and would know what kind of books I most delighted in—whether theology, history, or love matters? I said I liked well all the sorts. Here I took occasion to press earnestly my despatch.—She said I was weary sooner of her company than she was of mine."

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JINGLE'S REPORT.  
Monday morning came again—as usual—no arrivals—shocking—plenty of rain—wind in particular—carrying on roaring trade—knocked down a kanaka's house—pitiful—very—not satisfied—carried it clear away—avaricious—very—business at a stand still—water in valleys not following example—Nuanu road forsaken—too bad—mud instead of people—good opportunity of scraping an acquaintance—no many on the look out—fearful for results—washing on the rise—water on the fall—disagreeable.

Auction on Tuesday—friend Rod on the stand—talkative—very—much to the purpose—apologized for not being witty—begged to be excused—said sold some blubber books other day—great sacrifice—been blubbering ever since—affected him much—offered for sale lot of trifles—no jellies—wonderful.

Schooner "Catharine"—celebrated circumnavigator—sailed on Thursday—rather squally—at times blew great guns—looked as if she didn't like appearances—started—plucky—very—soon showed symptoms of diving for pearls—couldn't help herself—tried hard too—found heavy wet more plentiful than shell—buoys took her for a porpoise—soon found this mistake—ashamed at their error—rolled round and wept.

Merchants showing symptoms of selling out—want a change—not to be wondered at—consider retail counters at a discount—hard times—say can't calculate upon nothing—strange—Mary's loading for California—fine ship—captain fine man—just step on board for news—get none on shore—plenty next week.

JINGLE.  
We hope the friends of progress will not fail to visit the theatre this evening when it reappears with nothing less than Richard III., supported in the principal parts by established favorites.

Published by Authority.  
H. B. M.'s CONSUL GENERAL,  
Honolulu, Dec. 12, 1848.

Sir,—On behalf of my colleagues, the Representatives of the United States and France, and of myself, I have the honor to request an audience of the King, for the purpose of conveying jointly to His Majesty the sense of our mutual sympathy, and of our mutual interest in the late proceedings of His Majesty's Minister of Finance, in as far as we conceive they involve the interests and security of our respective countries, and at the same time affect us individually.

We shall, therefore, feel obliged by your communicating to us, at your earliest convenience, when it will suit the King to receive us.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

WILLIAM MILLER,  
H. B. M.'s Consul General.

For the Islands of the Pacific.  
R. C. WYLLIE, Esq., Min. For. Relations.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Dec. 12, 1848.

Sir,—In reply to your note of to-day, requesting for yourself, the Commissioner of the United States, and the Consul of France, an audience of the King, I am commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, and through you, your colleagues, that he has appointed to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the audience solicited.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

R. C. WYLLIE.

Published by Authority.

H. B. M.'s CONSUL GENERAL,  
Honolulu, Dec. 12, 1848.

Sir,—On behalf of my colleagues, the Representatives of the United States and France, and of myself, I have the honor to request an audience of the King, for the purpose of conveying jointly to His Majesty the sense of our mutual sympathy, and of our mutual interest in the late proceedings of His Majesty's Minister of Finance, in as far as we conceive they involve the interests and security of our respective countries, and at the same time affect us individually.

We shall, therefore, feel obliged by your communicating to us, at your earliest convenience, when it will suit the King to receive us.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

WILLIAM MILLER,  
H. B. M.'s Consul General.

For the Islands of the Pacific.  
R. C. WYLLIE, Esq., Min. For. Relations.

FOREIGN OFFICE,  
Dec. 12, 1848.

Sir,—In reply to your note of to-day, requesting for yourself, the Commissioner of the United States, and the Consul of France, an audience of the King, I am commanded by His Majesty to acquaint you, and through you, your colleagues, that he has appointed to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the audience solicited.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

R. C. WYLLIE.

HONOLULU, December 13, 1848.

Sir,—We the undersigned Representatives of Foreign-Friendly Powers, accredited to your Majesty, consider ourselves called upon, in the present state of great excitement, and distrust, which pervades the community, especially the foreign residents, at Honolulu, to express to your Majesty, the light in which we are constrained to view the late extraordinary and unprecedented procedure of one of your Majesty's foreign advisers, and to which procedure may be attributed the immediate cause of the existing crisis.

We deem it unnecessary to enter into detail respecting the evidence and corroborative data, which have been officially furnished to your Majesty's Government, and to the Representatives of Great Britain and France, by the United States Commissioner, showing the totally unjustifiable course adopted by Dr. Judd in obtaining certain manuscript papers, from the office of a newspaper published here, with the unwarrantable and declared expectation of finding matter that would derogate and impugn our conduct. The facts are too well known to your Majesty and to the public.

In view of these facts, and the astounding circumstances connected therewith, as set forth in the evidence and corroborative data before alluded to, we consider it incumbent upon us to protest against the line of conduct pursued by Dr. Judd, and we trust that your Majesty will see the expediency of exercising your authority, in virtue of your prerogative, in such a manner as the singular nature of the case requires, in order that that harmony, mutual respect, and good understanding, which it is so desirable and necessary should exist between the Hawaiian cabinet and ourselves, may not be further interrupted, and in order to prevent consequences, which might, otherwise, prove still more serious to our friendly intercourse with your government.

We also avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure your Majesty, that our respective countries, doing business on these islands, cannot all enjoy that impartial and equal protection to which they are entitled, so long as your Minister of Finance is, conjointly with the Collector General of Customs, permitted to trade and appear in Courts of Justice, as a contending party, in disputed commercial transactions.

We conceive, indeed, that the honor, as well as the responsibility of the whole Hawaiian Administration is seriously compromised by permitting their colleague, the Minister of Finance, and the Collector General of Customs, to be in open and avowed partnership, and to carry on an active business, to the continual annoyance and detriment of those foreign merchants who do not happen to be interested in their mercantile pursuits, and whose just interests, in our common duty, respectively, to protect against all imposition and unfair proceedings, on the part of Government functionaries.

In making these observations we beg to assure you, in conclusion, that we have most sincerely at heart, the happiness, prosperity and independence of this Kingdom, and your Majesty's uninterrupted welfare.

With sentiments of the highest respect, we have the honor to be, your Majesty's most obedient humble servants.

WILLIAM MILLER, H. B. M.'s Consul Gen., for the Pacific Islands.

A. TEN EYCK, U. S. Commissioner.

E. W. DILLON, Le Consul de France.

PRIVY COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
Palace, Dec. 14, 1848.

The undersigned Minister of Foreign Relations of the Kingdom of the Hawaiian Islands, in obedience to a Special Resolution of His Majesty in Council, this day, has the honor to reply, in His name, to the Consul General of Her Britannic Majesty, the Commissioner of the United States, and the Consul of France, that, having in Privy Council, duly weighed and considered their joint letter of Protest, read to him, by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General, yesterday, with reference to that particular act of His Minister of Finance, against which they protest, the undersigned is instructed to pass, officially, a copy of a despatch, now being copied, which may induce them to view that act, in a different light from that represented by the United States Commissioner.

The undersigned is, further, commanded to say, in His Majesty's name, in regard to the assurance given by the before named Foreign Representatives, that the alleged partnership between His Minister of Finance, and the Collector General of Customs, is prejudicial to the impartial and equal protection to which their Countries are entitled, that, long before that joint assurance, the King had appointed a High Commissioner of Inquiry, into the conduct of His Minister of Finance, under charges, of which one is on that particular point of their complaint; and that such as His Majesty respects the joint assurance of the before named Representatives. He cannot act upon it, in fairness to the accused, until after receiving the award of His own Commission of Inquiry.

The undersigned has it also, in command, to assure said Representatives, that the King gives all due credit to them for their good intentions, and their sincerity in desiring His happiness, prosperity, independence, and uninterrupted welfare; and that it has always been His desire that harmony, mutual respect, good faith, and good understanding, should characterize, reciprocally, the intercourse between them, and all His Ministers and other officers.